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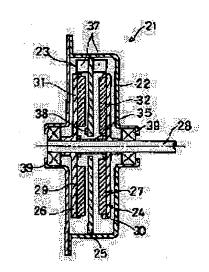
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(54) FLAT BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce manufacturing man-hours, as well as to planarize and miniaturize configuration, and to increase output.

SOLUTION: A stator 23 of a motor 21 has a printed wiring board 25, and a pair of rotary members 26 and 27 which are contained in a rotor 24 is arranged at both sides in the axial line direction of the printed wiring board 25. The rotary members 26 and 27 are provided with a pair of ring-shaped support members 29 and 30 and ring-shaped permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 accommodated at sides that are along the axis direction of the support members 29 and 39 and facing opposite to each other for fixing. A plurality of coils 36 are formed on at least one surface facing each of the rotary members 26 and 27 of the printed wiring board 25 through printed wiring. The coils 35 are successively energized, thus forming a rotary magnetic field which advances in the clockwise direction of the printed wiring board 25 and rotating the rotor 24 through the magnetic connection with the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The flat form brush loess direct-current motor which the magnetic field which counters in the direction of an axis, is fixed to the axis of rotation by the same axle, is arranged between two or more magnetic substance with which a unlike pole was magnetized by turns by hoop direction, and two or more of these magnetic substance, is equipped with a coil arrangement object with which two or more coils which generate magnetic flux in the direction of an axis are arranged along a hoop direction, and advances to a hoop direction by the energization to two or more coils of this coil arrangement object was made having been generated.

[Claim 2] A flat form brush loess direct-current motor according to claim 1 by which a magnetic pole which is mutually different is magnetized by the same location of a hoop direction of each magnetic substance of the direction both sides of an axis of this coil arrangement object.

[Claim 3] Said coil arrangement object is a flat mold brush loess direct current motor containing a plate-like base material which supports said two or more coils according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the flat form brush loess direct current motor by which the wiring substrate is built in.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] <u>Drawing 5</u> is the cross section of the conventional wiring substrate built in brush loess direct current motor (the following, motor) 1. Hereafter, a motor 1 is explained with reference to <u>drawing 5</u>. The stator 3 and the rotator 4 are arranged in the casing 2 of a motor 1. By the motor 1 of this conventional technology, the rotating magnetic field which advance to the hoop direction of the wiring substrate 5 are formed by a stator 3 being equipped with the wiring substrate 5 built in casing 2, and two or more coils (not shown) being formed in the surface which attends the rotator 4 of the wiring substrate 5 with printed wiring, and each coil being arranged along the hoop direction of the wiring substrate 5, and energizing in these coils. The circuit element 6 which controls the energization to a coil etc. is arranged at the periphery section of the wiring substrate 5, and the magnetometric sensor 7 is arranged at the inner circumference section of the wiring substrate 5. On the other hand, said rotator 4 is equipped with the permanent magnet piece 10 of the shape of a ring fixed to the axis of rotation 8 of a motor 1 by the supporter material 9. N pole and the south pole are magnetized by turns along the hoop direction by this permanent magnet piece 10. Said axis of rotation 4 is supported by bearing 11 free [the rotation to said casing 2].

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As a stator, since a coil iron core does not need to be used for such a motor 1, it has the advantage that a configuration is miniaturized. However, since [which meets in the direction of an axis of a rotator 4] running torque is generated by the magnetic coupling of the surface and the coil on the wiring substrate 5 on the other hand, the motor 1 of the conventional technology has the low effectiveness of a motor 1, and a limit is in the magnitude of the running torque to produce. For this reason, there is a trouble that the use of a motor 1 is limited extremely in the case of the Koide force. [0004] Moreover, in order to use for the use of a comparatively big output, a core is needed, but while it is necessary to use a wound core etc. and a configuration becomes large sized for reduction of the iron loss in a core, there is a trouble that the manufacture man day of a motor increases.

[0005] It is offering the flat mold brush loss direct current motor which this invention's is made the above mentioned trouble's being solved, a configuration's is flattened and the purpose's is miniaturized

[Means for Solving the Problem] Two or more magnetic substance with which a flat mold brush loess direct-current motor of this invention is equipped counters in the direction of an axis, and is fixed to the axis of rotation by the same axle, and a unlike pole is magnetized by turns by hoop direction. A coil arrangement object is arranged among two or more of these magnetic substance. Two or more coils which generate magnetic flux are arranged along a hoop direction by coil arrangement object in the direction of an axis. It energizes to two or more coils of this coil arrangement object, and rotating magnetic field which advance to a hoop direction of a coil arrangement object are generated.

[0007] A magnetic pole which is mutually different may be magnetized by the same location of a hoop direction of each magnetic substance of the direction both sides of an axis of the above mentioned coil arrangement object in this invention.

[0008] Furthermore, in this invention, the above mentioned coil arrangement object may contain a plate-like base material which supports two or more coils.

[0009] According to this invention, it energizes to two or more coils of a coil arrangement object, and if rotating magnetic field which advance to a hoop direction of a coil arrangement object are generated, each coil and each magnetic pole of the magnetic substance of both sides of a coil arrangement object will carry out magnetic coupling, the magnetic substance will be made to generate running torque, and the axis of rotation will rotate.

[0010] Since a mutually different magnetic pole is magnetized by the same location of a hoop direction of each magnetic substance of the direction both sides of an axis of the above mentioned coil arrangement object at this time, since magnetic flux from two or more coils of a coil arrangement object can carry out magnetic coupling to a magnetic pole of both sides of a coil arrangement object strongly, respectively, it can increase effectiveness of a motor also at this point.

[0011] Moreover, an output of a motor is made for a motor of this invention to increase, as a configuration which includes a coil arrangement object as a stator was adopted and mentioned above using a configuration which contains the magnetic substance as a rotator. Therefore, necessity using a configuration which is [iron core / which gave a coil] bulky is canceled, and a configuration of a motor can be flattened and it can miniaturize. Moreover, since it is not necessary to use an iron core which gave said coil, a man day which manufacture of such an iron core takes is reduced from a manufacture man day of the whole motor.

[0012] Furthermore, in this invention, when the above-mentioned coil arrangement object is constituted including a plate-like base material which supports two or more coils, a coil arrangement object can be thin-shape-ized and flattening of a motor of this invention and a miniaturization can be attained also at this point.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, one example of this invention is explained based on a drawing. Drawing 1 · drawing 4 show one example of this invention, drawing 1 is the cross section of the motor 21 of this example, drawing 2 is the plan in which being the plan showing magnetic pole arrangement of the hoop direction of the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 of this example, and showing magnetic pole arrangement [in / in drawing 3 / the same location of the hoop direction of the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 of a pair], and drawing 4 is the plan of the wiring substrate 25 of this example.

of a motor 21 is explained with reference each drawing. As shown in [0014] Hereafter, the configur drawing 1, the stator 23 and the rotator 24 are arranged in the casing 22 of a motor 21. By the motor 21 of this example, a stator 23 is equipped with the wiring substrate 25 which is the coil arrangement object built in casing 22, and the rotation members 26 and 27 of the pair contained in a rotator 24 at the direction both sides of an axis of the wiring substrate 25 are arranged. The rotation members 26 and 27 are equipped with the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 of the shape of a ring which was contained and was fixed to the side which counters mutual [which meets in the direction of an axis of the supporter material 29 and 30 of the shape of a circular ring of the pair fixed to the axis of rotation 28 of a motor 21 at the inner circumference edge, and the supporter material 29 and 30]. As shown in drawing 2 (1) and this drawing (2) at these permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32, respectively, as an example, each magnetic pole ranges 33 and 34 for every angle of 60 degrees are set up, respectively, N pole and the south pole are magnetized by turns along a hoop direction, respectively for every [each magnetic pole range 33 and] 34, and the magnetic pole of the magnetic pole ranges 33 and 34 on the diagonal line is mutually set to reversed polarity. Furthermore, as shown in drawing 3, each magnetic pole ranges 33 and 34 of each permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 are arranged so that the magnetic pole of reversed polarity may counter mutually along the direction of an axis. Said supporter material 29 and 30 is constituted so that the distance mutually defined beforehand with the spacer 35 with which the axis of rotation 28 was equipped may be maintained, while being fixed to the axis of rotation 28 at the method edge of the inside of radial.

[0015] As shown in drawing 4, with printed wiring, (a coil 36 is called when naming generically) is formed in two or more coils U1, U2:V1, V2:W1, and W2, and said wiring substrate 25 is constituted by one [at least] surface which attends each rotation members 26 and 27 of the insulating substrate 39 currently formed in disc-like from the electric insulation material which constitutes said wiring substrate 25. Each coil 36 is arranged along the hoop direction of the wiring substrate 25, and it connects mutually, and the coils U1 and U2 of the pair located on the diagonal line are formed in the configuration which the magnetic flux of the same direction generates to the surface of the wiring substrate 25 when current is passed. It is formed in the configuration with which a pair each of other coils V1, V2:W1, and W2 are satisfied of the same conditions.

[0016] The rotating magnetic field which advance in the direction of right-handed rotation of the wiring substrate 25 are formed in these pairs each of an of coils U1, U2:V1, V2:W1, and W2 by carrying out sequential energization along the direction of right-handed rotation of drawing 4 as an example. The circuit element 37 which controls the energization to a coil 36 etc. is arranged at the periphery section of the wiring substrate 25, and the magnetometric sensor 38 for detecting the rotational frequency of a rotator 24 is arranged at the inner circumference section of the wiring substrate 25. On the other hand, said axis of rotation 28 of said rotator 24 is supported by bearing 39 free [the rotation to said casing 22]. [0017] Hereafter, actuation of a motor 21 is explained with reference to each drawing. As mentioned above, the rotating magnetic field which advance in the direction of right-handed rotation of the wiring substrate 25 are formed in the coil U1 of the wiring substrate 25, U2:V1, V2:W1, and W2 by carrying out sequential energization along the direction of right-handed rotation of drawing 4 as an example by said circuit element 37. Running torque occurs in the rotator 24 containing the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 by the magnetic coupling of each coil 36 and each magnetic pole of the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32, and the rotation drive of the axis of rotation 28 is carried out. The rotational frequency of the

axis of rotation 28 is computed by the time density of the detecting sign when said magnetometric sensor 38 formed in the wiring substrate 25 detects the magnetic flux from the magnetic pole of each magnetic pole ranges 33 and 34 of the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32.

[0018] In the motor 21 of the above example, in order to remove a coil iron core which was explained with the conventional technology, said wiring substrate 25 was used and it considered as the configuration of core loess. On the other hand, it is assumed by considering as core loess that the air gap in a magnetic circuit becomes large. In this example, in order to prevent generating of such fault, the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 were arranged at the both sides of the wiring substrate 25. thereby, magnetic coupling of the wiring substrate 25 and the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 will be carried out in the location of the both sides which meet in the direction of an axis of the axis of rotation 28 of the wiring substrate 25, the reinforcement of both magnetic coupling increases, and the effectiveness of a motor 21 is markedly alike and increases. Therefore, since the output of the motor 21 of this example can be increased, the use of the motor 21 of this example is expanded from a low-power output use to the object for high power.

[0019] Moreover, the output of a motor is made for the motor 21 of this example to increase, as the configuration which includes a coil arrangement object as a stator was adopted and mentioned above using the configuration which contains the magnetic substance as a rotator. Therefore, the necessity using the configuration which is [iron core / which gave the coil] bulky is canceled, and the configuration of a motor 21 can be flattened and it can miniaturize. Moreover, since it is not necessary to use the iron core which gave said coil, the man day which manufacture of such an iron core takes is reduced from the manufacture man day of the whole motor 21.

[0020] Moreover, in this example, since a mutually different magnetic pole is magnetized by the same location of the hoop direction of each permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 of the direction both sides of an axis of the wiring substrate 25, since the magnetic flux from each coil 36 of the wiring substrate 25 can carry out magnetic coupling to each magnetic pole of each permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 strongly, respectively, it can increase the effectiveness of a motor 21 also at this point.

[0021] Furthermore, in this example, since the wiring substrate 25 with which two or more coils 36 were formed on the insulating substrate 39 as a stator 23 is used, the stator 23 of a motor 21 can be thin-shape-ized, and flattening of the motor 21 of this example and a miniaturization can be attained also at this point.

[0022] It is not limited to the above mentioned example, it can connect with the mode which shows the slice coil which cuts thinly the material around which the metallic thin plate was wound spirally with a slicer etc. as a coil arrangement object as an example, and is obtained to <u>drawing 4</u> electrically mutually, and the member obtained by carrying out mold to tabular with an electric insulation resin material can also be used for this invention.

[0023] Moreover, an example of this invention is not shown, and those operating quantity is not limited to the above mentioned example, either, and two or more wiring substrates 25 are used for the example of a configuration of said wiring substrate 25 and rotation members 26 and 27, and you may make it form said permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 in the mode each wiring substrate 25 of whose is pinched.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the flat mold brush loess direct current motor of this invention, two or more magnetic substance counters in the direction of an axis, and is fixed to the axis of rotation by the

same axle, a unlike pole is mentized by turns by the hoop direction, and the coil arrangement object was arranged among two or more of these magnetic substance by the above. Two or more coils which generate magnetic flux are arranged along the hoop direction by the coil arrangement object in the direction of an axis. It energizes to two or more coils of this coil arrangement object, and the rotating magnetic field which advance to the hoop direction of a coil arrangement object are generated.

[0025] since the magnetic substance is arranged at the both sides of a coil arrangement object when according to this invention said rotating magnetic field occur and the axis of rotation rotates, magnetic coupling of a coil arrangement object and the magnetic substance will be carried out in two or more locations which meet in the direction of an axis of the axis of rotation, the reinforcement of both magnetic coupling increases, and the effectiveness of a motor is markedly alike and increases. Therefore, the output of the motor of this invention can be increased and the use of the motor of this invention is expanded.

[0026] Moreover, the output of a motor is made for the motor of this invention to increase, as the configuration which includes a coil arrangement object as a stator was adopted and mentioned above using the configuration which contains the magnetic substance as a rotator. Therefore, the necessity using the configuration which is [iron core / which gave the coil] bulky is canceled, and the configuration of a motor can be flattened and it can miniaturize. Moreover, since it is not necessary to use the iron core which gave said coil, the man day which manufacture of such an iron core takes is reduced from the manufacture man day of the whole motor.

[0027] In this invention, when a mutually different magnetic pole is magnetized by the same location of the hoop direction of each magnetic substance of the direction both sides of an axis of the above-mentioned coil arrangement object, since the magnetic flux from two or more coils of a coil arrangement object can carry out magnetic coupling to the magnetic pole of the both sides of a coil arrangement object strongly, respectively, it can increase the effectiveness of a motor also at this point.

[0028] Furthermore, in this invention, when the above-mentioned coil arrangement object is constituted including the plate-like base material which supports two or more coils, a coil arrangement object can be thin-shape-ized and flattening of the motor of this invention and a miniaturization can be attained also at this point.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the cross section of the motor 21 of this example.

[Drawing 2] It is the plan showing magnetic pole arrangement of the hoop direction of the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32 of this example.

[Drawing 3] It is the plan showing magnetic pole arrangement of the hoop direction same location of the permanent magnet pieces 31 and 32.

[Drawing 4] It is the plan of the wiring substrate 25 of this example.

[Drawing 5] It is the cross section of the conventional wiring substrate built in motor 1.

[Description of Notations]

- 21 Motor
- 23 Stator
- 24 Rotator
- 25 Wiring Substrate
- 26 27 Rotation member
- 28 Axis of Rotation
- 29.30 Supporter Material
- 31 32 Permanent magnet piece
- 33 34 Magnetic pole range
- U1, U2, V1, and V2: ·· W1 and W ·· 2 and 36 Coil

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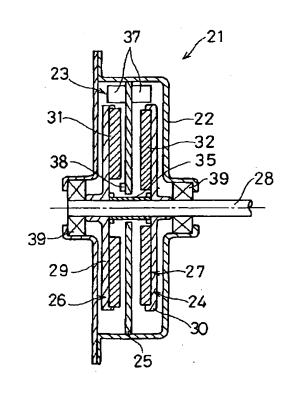
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(54) 【発明の名称】 扁平形プラシレス直流モータ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 製造工数が削減されると共に、構成が扁平化されて小型化され、しかも出力を増大することができる 扁平型ブラシレス直流モータを提供する。

【解決手段】モータ21の固定子23は配線基板25を備え、配線基板25の軸線方向両側に、回転子24に含まれる一対の回転部材26,27が配置されている。回転部材26,27は、一対の円環状の支持部材29,30を、支持部材29,30の軸線方向に沿う相互に対向する側に収納されて固定されたリング状の永久磁石片31,32とを備えている。配線基板25の各回転部材26,27に臨む少なくとも一方の表面には、印刷配線によって複数のコイル36が形成されている。コイル35に順次通電することにより、配線基板25の右回り方向に進行する回転磁界が形成され、永久磁石片31,32との磁気結合で回転子24が回転される。



2

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】軸線方向に対向して回転軸に同軸に固定され、周方向に交互に異極が着磁された複数の磁性体と、 該複数の磁性体間に配置され、軸線方向に磁束を発生す る複数のコイルが周方向に沿って配列されているコイル 配設体とを備え、

該コイル配設体の複数のコイルへの通電によって周方向 に進行する磁界が発生されるようにした扁平形プラシレ ス直流モータ。

【請求項2】該コイル配設体の軸線方向両側の各磁性体 10 の周方向の同一位置には相互に異なる磁極が着磁されている請求項1に記載の扁平形ブラシレス直流モータ。

【請求項3】前記コイル配設体は、前記複数のコイルを 支持する平板状の支持体を含む請求項1に記載の扁平型 ブラシレス直流モータ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、配線基板が内蔵されている扁平形プラシレス直流モータに関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】図5は従来の配線基板内蔵型のブラシレ ス直流モータ (以下、モータ) 1の断面図である。以 下、図5を参照して、モータ1について説明する。モー タ1のケーシング2内に固定子3と回転子4とが配置さ れている。この従来技術のモータ1では、固定子3はケ ーシング2に内蔵された配線基板5を備え、配線基板5 の回転子4に臨む表面には、印刷配線によって複数のコ イル (図示せず) が形成され、各コイルは配線基板5の 周方向に沿って配置され、これらコイルに通電すること により、配線基板5の周方向に進行する回転磁界が形成 される。配線基板5の外周部にはコイルへの通電などを 制御する回路素子6が配置され、また、配線基板5の内 周部には磁気センサ7が配置されている。一方、前記回 転子4は、モータ1の回転軸8に支持部材9で固定され たリング状の永久磁石片10を備えている。この永久磁 石片10には、周方向に沿ってN極とS極とが交互に着 磁されている。前記回転軸4は、軸受11によって前記 ケーシング2に回転自在に支持されている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】このようなモータ1は、固定子として、巻線鉄心を用いる必要がないので、構成が小型化されるという利点がある。但し、従来技術のモータ1は、回転子4の軸線方向に沿う一方表面と配線基板5上のコイルとの磁気結合により回転トルクを発生させているため、モータ1の効率が低く、生じる回転トルクの大きさに限界がある。このため、モータ1の用途が極めて小出力の場合に限定されるという問題点がある。

【0004】また、比較的大きな出力の用途に用いるた 50

めにはコアが必要になるが、コアにおける鉄損の低減の ために、巻鉄心などを使用する必要があり、構成が大型 になると共に、モータの製造工数が増大するという問題 点がある。

【0005】本発明は上記問題点を解決すべくなされたものであり、その目的は、製造工数が削減されると共に、構成が扁平化されて小型化され、しかも出力を増大することができる扁平型ブラシレス直流モータを提供することである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の扁平型ブラシレス直流モータが備える複数の磁性体は、軸線方向に対向して回転軸に同軸に固定され、周方向に交互に異極が着磁されている。これらの複数の磁性体の間にコイル配設体が配置されている。コイル配設体には、軸線方向に磁束を発生する複数のコイルが周方向に沿って配列されている。このコイル配設体の複数のコイルへ通電して、コイル配設体の周方向に進行する回転磁界が発生される。

【0007】本発明では、上記コイル配設体の軸線方向 両側の各磁性体の周方向の同一位置には相互に異なる磁 極が着磁されている場合がある。

【0008】更に、本発明では、上記コイル配設体は、 複数のコイルを支持する平板状の支持体を含む場合があ る。

【0009】本発明によれば、コイル配設体の複数のコイルへ通電して、コイル配設体の周方向に進行する回転磁界を発生させると、各コイルと、コイル配設体の両側の磁性体の各磁極とが磁気結合し、磁性体に回転トルクを発生させ、回転軸が回転される。

【0010】このとき、上記コイル配設体の軸線方向両側の各磁性体の周方向の同一位置には相互に異なる磁極が着磁されているため、コイル配設体の複数のコイルからの磁束は、コイル配設体の両側の磁極にそれぞれ強く磁気結合できるので、この点でも、モータの効率を増大することができる。

【0011】また、本発明のモータは、回転子として磁性体を含む構成を用い、固定子としてコイル配設体を含む構成を採用して、上述したようにモータの出力を増大するようにしている。従って、巻線を施した鉄心などのかさばる構成を用いる必要が解消され、モータの構成を扁平化、小型化することができる。また、前記巻線を施した鉄心を用いる必要がないので、このような鉄心の製造に要する工数がモータの全体の製造工数から削減される

【0012】更に、本発明において、上記コイル配設体が、複数のコイルを支持する平板状の支持体を含んで構成される場合、コイル配設体を薄型化することができ、この点でも、本発明のモータの扁平化、小型化を図ることができる。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の一実施例を図面に 基づいて説明する。図1~図4は本発明の一実施例を示 し、図1は本実施例のモータ21の断面図であり、図2 は本実施例の永久磁石片31,32の周方向の磁極配置 を示す平面図であり、図3は一対の永久磁石片31,3 2の周方向の同一位置における磁極配置を示す平面図で あり、図4は本実施例の配線基板25の平面図である。 【0014】以下、各図を参照して、モータ21の構成 について説明する。図1に示されるように、モータ21 のケーシング22内に固定子23と回転子24とが配置 されている。本実施例のモータ21では、固定子23は ケーシング22に内蔵されたコイル配設体である配線基 板25を備え、配線基板25の軸線方向両側に、回転子 24に含まれる一対の回転部材26,27が配置されて いる。回転部材26,27は、モータ21の回転軸28 に内周端部で固定された一対の円環状の支持部材29, 30と、支持部材29,30の軸線方向に沿う相互に対 向する側に収納されて固定されたリング状の永久磁石片 31, 32とを備えている。この永久磁石片31, 32 には、図2(1)及び同図(2)にそれぞれ示されるよ うに、例として、60°の角度毎の各磁極範囲33,3 4がそれぞれ設定され、各磁極範囲33,34毎に周方 向に沿ってN極とS極とがそれぞれ交互に着磁され、対 角線上の磁極範囲33,34の磁極は相互に逆極性に定 められている。更に、図3に示されるように、各永久磁 石片31,32の各磁極範囲33,34は、逆極性の磁 極が軸線方向に沿って相互に対向するように配置されて いる。前記支持部材29,30は、半径方向内方端部で 回転軸28に固定されると共に、回転軸28に装着され たスペーサ35で相互に予め定める距離を維持するよう に構成されている。

【0015】図4に示されるように、前記配線基板25を構成する電気絶縁性材料から円板状に形成されている絶縁基板39の各回転部材26,27に臨む少なくとも一方の表面には、印刷配線によって複数のコイルU1,U2:V1,V2:W1,W2に(総称する場合はコイル36と称する)が形成されて、前記配線基板25が構成されている。各コイル36は配線基板25の周方向に沿って配置され、対角線上に位置する一対のコイルU1,U2は、相互に接続されており、電流を流した場合に配線基板25の表面に対して同一方向の磁束が発生する形状に形成されている。他の各一対のコイルV1,V2:W1,W2も同様な条件を満足する形状に形成されている。

【0016】これら各一対のコイルU1, U2:V1, V2:W1, W2に、例として、図4の右回り方向に沿って順次通電することにより、配線基板25の右回り方向に進行する回転磁界が形成される。配線基板25の外周部にはコイル36への通電などを制御する回路素子37が配置され、また、配線基板25の内周部には回転子50

24の回転数を検出するための磁気センサ38が配置されている。一方、前記回転子24の前記回転軸28は、軸受39によって前記ケーシング22に回転自在に支持されている。

【0017】以下、各図を参照して、モータ21の動作について説明する。前述したように、配線基板25のコイルU1, U2:V1, V2:W1, W2に、前記回路素子37によって例として、図4の右回り方向に沿って順次通電することにより、配線基板25の右回り方向に治って進行する回転磁界が形成される。各コイル36と永久磁石片31,32の各磁極との磁気結合により、永久磁石片31,32を含む回転子24に回転トルクが発生し、回転軸28が回転駆動される。回転軸28の回転数は、配線基板25に設けられた前記磁気センサ38が、永久磁石片31,32の各磁極範囲33,34の磁極からの磁束を検出することにより、その検出信号の時間的密度から算出される。

【0018】以上の実施例のモータ21において、従来技術で説明したような巻線鉄心を除くために前記配線基板25を用いてコアレスの構成とした。一方、コアレスとすることにより、磁気回路におけるエアギャップが大きくなることが想定される。本実施例では、このような不具合の発生を防止するために、配線基板25の両側に永久磁石片31,32が配置されるようにした。これにより、配線基板25の回転軸28の軸線方向に沿う両側の位置では、基板25の回転軸28の軸線方向に沿う両側の位置で磁気結合することになり、両者の磁気結合の強度が増大され、モータ21の効率が格段に増大される。従って、本実施例のモータ21の出力を増大することができるので、本実施例のモータ21の用途が、低出力用途から大出力用とまで拡大される。

【0019】また、本実施例のモータ21は、回転子として磁性体を含む構成を用い、固定子としてコイル配設体を含む構成を採用して、上述したようにモータの出力を増大するようにしている。従って、巻線を施した鉄心などのかさばる構成を用いる必要が解消され、モータ21の構成を扁平化、小型化することができる。また、前記巻線を施した鉄心を用いる必要がないので、このような鉄心の製造に要する工数がモータ21の全体の製造工数から削減される。

【0020】また、本実施例において、配線基板25の 軸線方向両側の各永久磁石片31,32の周方向の同一 位置には相互に異なる磁極が着磁されているので、配線 基板25の各コイル36からの磁束は、各永久磁石片3 1,32の各磁極にそれぞれ強く磁気結合できるので、 この点でも、モータ21の効率を増大することができる。

【0021】更に、本実施例において、固定子23として、絶縁基板39上に複数のコイル36が形成された配線基板25を用いているので、モータ21の固定子23

4

5

を薄型化することができ、この点でも、本実施例のモータ21の扁平化、小型化を図ることができる。

【0022】本発明は、上記実施例に限定されるものではなく、例として、コイル配設体として、金属薄板を渦巻状に巻いた材料をスライサなどで薄く切断して得られるスライスコイルを図4に示す態様に相互に電気的に接続して電気絶縁性樹脂材料で板状にモールドして得られる部材を使用することもできる。

【0023】また、前記配線基板25や回転部材26, 27の構成例は、本発明の一例を示すものであり、ま た、それらの使用数量も上記実施例に限定されず、配線 基板25を複数枚使用して、各配線基板25を挟む態様 に前記永久磁石片31,32を設けるようにしてもよ い。

[0024]

【発明の効果】以上により、本発明の扁平型ブラシレス 直流モータによれば、複数の磁性体は、軸線方向に対向 して回転軸に同軸に固定され、周方向に交互に異極が着 磁されるようにし、これらの複数の磁性体の間にコイル 配設体が配置されるようにした。コイル配設体には、軸 線方向に磁束を発生する複数のコイルが周方向に沿って 配列されている。このコイル配設体の複数のコイルへ通 電して、コイル配設体の周方向に進行する回転磁界が発 生される。

【0025】本発明によれば、前記回転磁界が発生して回転軸が回転されるとき、コイル配設体の両側に磁性体が配置されているので、コイル配設体と磁性体とは、回転軸の軸線方向に沿う複数の位置で磁気結合することになり、両者の磁気結合の強度が増大され、モータの効率が格段に増大される。従って、本発明のモータの出力を30増大することができ、本発明のモータの用途が拡大される。

【0026】また、本発明のモータは、回転子として磁性体を含む構成を用い、固定子としてコイル配設体を含む構成を採用して、上述したようにモータの出力を増大するようにしている。従って、巻線を施した鉄心などの

かさばる構成を用いる必要が解消され、モータの構成を 扁平化、小型化することができる。また、前記巻線を施 した鉄心を用いる必要がないので、このような鉄心の製 造に要する工数がモータの全体の製造工数から削減され る。

【0027】本発明において、上記コイル配設体の軸線 方向両側の各磁性体の周方向の同一位置には相互に異な る磁極が着磁されている場合、コイル配設体の複数のコ イルからの磁束は、コイル配設体の両側の磁極にそれぞ 10 れ強く磁気結合できるので、この点でも、モータの効率 を増大することができる。

【0028】更に、本発明において、上記コイル配設体が、複数のコイルを支持する平板状の支持体を含んで構成される場合、コイル配設体を薄型化することができ、この点でも、本発明のモータの扁平化、小型化を図ることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本実施例のモータ21の断面図である。

【図2】本実施例の永久磁石片31,32の周方向の磁 極配置を示す平面図である。

【図3】永久磁石片31,32の周方向同一位置の磁極配置を示す平面図である。

【図4】本実施例の配線基板25の平面図である。

【図5】従来の配線基板内蔵型のモータ1の断面図である。

【符号の説明】

21 モータ

23 固定子

2.4 回転子

2.5 配線基板

26, 27 回転部材

28 回転軸

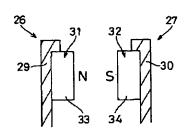
29.30 支持部材

31, 32 永久磁石片

33,34 磁極範囲

U1, U2, V1, V2:W1, W2, 36 コイル

【図3】



6

